BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING

SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only Terms of Subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, One Year	$10 00
" " Six Months	5 00
" " Three Months	3 00
Weekly paper, One Year	3 00
" " Six Months	1 50

ADVERTISING.

(Ten Lines or less, minion type, or one inch space, to constitute a Square.)

One Square, One Day	$1 00
" " Two Days	1 75
" " Three Days	2 50
" " Four Days	3 00
" " Five Days	3 50
" " One Week	4 00
" " Two Weeks	7 00
" " Three Weeks	10 00
" " One Month	12 50

Larger advertisements will be charged in exact proportion with the above, and must be paid for when handed in.

One inch lengthwise the column will count a Square, no matter what size type may be used.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notices will be set in minion, leaded, and inserted under the *Special Notice* head, and One Dollar a Square charged for every insertion.

LOCAL COLUMN.

Only short notices will be admitted to the Local Column, at the following rates:

One Line, One Day	$1 00
Two Lines, "	1 50
Three Lines, "	2 00
Five Lines, "	2 50

Ten Lines, or more, at the rate of Twenty-five Cents a Line for each insertion.

FUNERAL NOTICES, MARRIAGES, &c.

Will be charged same as Advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

The above Rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May, 19, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Lincoln family will probably reside in future in Chicago. It was the intention of the President to remove to Chicago when his present term of office had expired, and he had taken the initiatory steps towards purchasing a comfortable home in that city. It is stated that Mrs. Lincoln's preference would have been that her husband's remains should be buried in that city, but she gave way to the urgent representations of old friends. She is still in Washington, in poor health, and unable to leave her room.

A Northern paper says we now have in our hands nearly all of the men who have made themselves notorious by their activity in rebellion. Gen. Gideon S. Pillow has found the right side of the ditch at last, and wants to take the amnesty oath and return to his plantation at Columbia, Tenn. The rebellion has cost him 700 slaves and some other property.

The British Parliament is getting venerable. This year end its sixth century of existence, and out of this this time Lord Palmerston has had a tenth as his share.

It is reported that a torpedo, prepared to represent a lump of coal, was the cause of explosion of the steamer *Sultana*, near Memphis, and the loss of 1500 lives. The vessel had 2175 souls aboard.

Sergeant Boston Corbett, who killed Booth, says his life has been threatened since in the most blood-thirsty manner. It turns out his shot was fired in disobedience of orders, and it is indeed strange that twenty cavalrymen could not take one lame agonized man alive.

It is rumored in Washington that Gen. Simon Cameron has been urging the appointment of the editor of the Washington *Chronicle* and "Occasional" of the Philadelphia *Press*, Col. Jno. W. Forney, as Secretary of War. It is well known now that Secretary Stanton, just before the assassination, offered his resignation, and and it is probable that he yet wishes to retire from the onerous duties of the War office.

All but four of the forts encircling Washington are to be placed on a peace footing.

The Mississippi squadron is to be reduced to 25 vessels. It was formerly over 100.

Gen McDowell has stationed several companies of troops on the routes from California to Idaho, the Indians proving troublesome.

The celebrated mammoth ox, "Gen. Grant," which has earned for the Sanitary Commission over $16,000, was forwarded by way of Albany and Buffalo, the other to the great National Fair at Chicago, as a gift from its present owners.

One year men are to be returned to their respective State Capitals and mustered out of the service.

Guerillas are said to be rapidly disappearing in Virginia.

Out of eight thousand rank and file, prisoners of war, confined last week in Fort Delaware, but three men declined to renew their allegiance to the United States.—These three were men in hospital, too feeble to shift for themselves and without friends at home to go to, and therefore, reluctant to be discharged from hospital bed and board. Of the rebel officers confined in Fort Delaware, 2,000 in all, but 300 renewed their allegiance prior to the reception of the news of Joe Johnston's surrender. Since then all of them, or very nearly all of them, have signified to the military authorities of the post their wish so to do. Generals Pago and Barringer, the two general officer prisoners confined there, head the list. Both officers and men (of these Fort Delaware prisoners of war) are being discharged and sent to their homes at the rate of about two hundred a day. The facts stated above make it certain that even, if so disposed, the rebel leaders, now fugitives from justice, can no longer influence any portion of the people of the South to renew acts of hostility against the Government.—*Washington Star.*

Since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, in conversation with a friend, used this phraseology:—*It is history repeating itself—all great revolutions have their assassins as well as their heroes.*

The Savannah *Republican* says that the Federal authorities distribute on an average daily, about eight hundred ration tickets, to refugees who have come into that city, and that the number is rapidly increasing.—These rations do not include those furnished to resident citizens.

Advices from Cairo report that the steamer Atlantic, which had arrived there, brought 985 Rebel prisoners from New Orleans to Vicksburg. William Murphy, the notorious Rebel boat-burner, was captured at New Orleans, and brought up on the way to St. Louis, in charge of United States Detective Dunford.

The *Richmond Whig* of Monday states it to be the intention of Gov. Pierpont to issue a proclamation this week declaring all civil offices in Virginia vacant, and ordering a new election.

The *Hamilton* (Bermuda) *Mirror* of April 26 says the news of the surrender of Lee to Gen. Grant is "unwelcome intelligence," and adds: "We await with anxiety further results of this sad termination of a noble cause."

A most ridiculous incident occurred in Duplin in the latter part of the century. The mob one morning beset the Parliament House to prevent the members from passing an unpopular bill. Such as were looked upon as belonging to the court party were treated with the grossest insults; and some of the ring'eaders, being determined to make the representatives swear they would not vote for the obnoxious measure, surrounded the house of the celebrated comedian, Henry Woodward, in College Green, and repeatedly called to the family to throw them a Bible from the window. Mrs. Woodward, in her alarm, could not readily find one. Her husband, in the midst of her agitation, snatched a volume of Shakspeare which lay close at hand, flung it to the insurgents, and told them it was heartily at their service. Upon this, they gave him three cheers, and it is absolute fact that the ignorant rable administered their oath to several of the members of the Irish House of Commons upon the works of the old English bard, which they afterwards, with another cheer, safely returned to the owner.

Mr. Lincoln's Tenderness.

Much has been said and published relative to the great tenderness and sympathy exhibited by our late President for all classes of community. Some one said of Fox "that his heart was as little hardened as if he had lived and died in a farm house," and we think it applicable to Mr. Lincoln. We have often been an eye-witness to scenes in the White House which would touch the heart of any man, growing out of his regard shown to the poor classes. It was his custom to give an audience to every one that wished to see him on business, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., each week day. The East Room of the Executive Mansion was often filled with applicants for his favor or clemency, and each in their turn was admitted into his presence in his business office on the second floor.

Sometimes he was deceived, no doubt, but that detracted nothing from the natural and inherent goodness of his heart. Once we knew of an Irishwoman who came to him, with a babe in her arms, and after telling a pitiable story of her trials; that her husband was in the army and had not been paid for some time, she asked him to lend her ten dollars to buy a load of wood. He refused to comply, stating that if he did such a thing once it would authorize any one to come to him and he would be liable to imposition. The woman went out and was much surprised at receiving the asked for amount at the hands of one of the President's private Secretaries. Of course it came from the President, indirectly.

We have heard an anecdote which is appropos of this: A Methodist Bishop had been waiting during a whole day for a few moments private conversation with him. He had been much amused by the multiplicity of subjects presented by different persons, and forcibly struck with the manner in which he treated small matters, giving them the same attention that he did those of great importance. When at last he had an opportunity of speaking with the President, the Bishop asked him why, after the manner of Moses, he did not appoint "Judges over the people to listen to the trivial complaints of the masses," and confine himself to affairs of national import alone. Mr. Lincoln said, "Bishop, do you remember that once when Moses was on the mountain tending to a big job, his Judges were down below building a golden calf?

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the artist, who had unusual opportunities of acquaintance with the President writes some anecdotes to the *Independent*, illustrative of his compassionate nature, two of which will be found below:

A large number of those whom he saw every day came with appeals to his feelings in reference to relatives and friends in confinement and under sentence of death. I have known him to sit for hours patiently listening to details of domestic troubles from poor people—much of which, of course, was irrelevant—carefully sifting the facts, and manifesting as much anxiety to do exactly right as in matters of the gravest interest. Poorly clad people were more likely to get a good hearing than those who came in silks and velvets. No one was ever turned away from his door because of poverty. If he erred, it was sure to be on the side of mercy. It was one of his most painful tasks to confirm a sentence of death. I recollect the case of a somewhat noted rebel prisoner, who had been condemned to death, I believe as a spy. A strong application had been made to have his sentence commuted. While this was pending, he attempted to escape from confinement, and was shot by the sentinel on guard. Although he richly deserved death, Mr. Lincoln told Judge Holt in my presence that "it was a great relief to him that the man took his fate into his own hands."

Judge Bates said that he had often told the President that "he was hardly fit to be entrusted with the pardoning power." "Why," said the Judge, "he can scarcely turn away from the application (if it touches his feelings) of a man, and the tears of a woman are sure to overcome him."

A poor woman from Philadelphia had been waiting, with a baby in her arms, for three days to see the President. Her husband had furnished a substitute for the army, but some time afterwards was one day made intoxicated by some companions, and in this state induced to enlist. Soon after he reached the army he deserted, thinking that as he had provided substitute, the Government was not entitled to his services. Returning home, he was of course arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot. The sentence, was to be executed on Saturday. On Monday his wife left her home with her baby, to endeavor to see the President. Said old Daniel: "She had been waiting here three days, and there was no chance for her to get in. Late in the afternoon of the third day the President was going through the back passage to his private rooms, to get a cup of tea or take some rest. On his way through he heard a little baby cry. He instantly went back to his office and rang the bell. 'Daniel,' said he, 'is there a woman with a baby in the anteroom?' I said there was, and if he would allow me to say it, I thought it was a case he ought to see; for it was a matter of life and death. Said he, 'Send her to me at once.' She went in, told her story, and the Presinent pardoned her husband. As the woman came out from his presence, her eyes were lifted and her lips moving in prayer, the tears streaming down her cheeks." Said Daniel: "I went up to her, and pulling her shawl said, 'Madam, it was the baby that did it!'"

Not exactly in sequence with the above, but nevertheless showing some of Mr. Lincoln's characteristics, is the following extract from a Northern paper.

On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, as we learn from a friend intimate with the late President Lincoln, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able for the time to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered, in silence and in tears, their humble and heart-felt acknowledgments to the Almighty, for the triumph he had granted the National cause. The same day, in the afternoon, as we learn from the same source, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: "The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this Summer, and recruit. It must be without fuss or display. You must write Bob that he must come home and resign his Captaincy, and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brains." On the morning of the day of his death kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending a portion of the Summer, and what disposition should be made of "Bob" and "Tad," as he always used to call his two sons, Robert and Thaddeus.

A FRENCH REVIEWER ON LINCOLN.—M. Edmond de Pressense, one of the editors of the *Revue Chretienne*, a Paris religious monthly, incidentally mentions our late President while commenting on the first volume of "Napoleon's Cæsar." He says:

"Slavery seemed an inexorable fatality for the great republic; it was so only through her own fault, and so long as she tolerated that abominable crime. To-day, we see how she shakes off this pretended fatality. It is because conscience has been awakened. Who can misunderstand its noble language in the last message of Mr. Lincoln? 'Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequitted toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still must it be said, The judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.' Surely, a great people which repents, is a great people which rises up. Is not repentance the noblest attestation of moral liberty, and does it not decisively liberate us from the evil destiny which our faults have plotted? Great citizens, like Lincoln, untitled heroes of the cause of right, justice and liberty—such men are truly providential. They truly leave behind them passions appeased and questions settled, and it is found that they have in their favor the sanction of success, with which, however, they are able to dispense. 'But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added thereunto.' We appeal to the triumphant march of Sherman."

THE COTTON TRADE.—"E.," in the New York *Times*, complains that the acts of Congress permitting exportation of cotton from insurrectionary States "are so onerous that they amount to a non-intercourse act." To prove this he publishes the following statement of expenses attending the sale and transportation of one pound of the article:—

First cost (very low) say	0 10
25-100 of New York price, at present about 32 cents	08
Permit fee 4 cents; internal revenue tax 2 cts.	06
Fee for authority from agent $3	
Transportation from interior to seaboard $5 per bale	01
Weighing, handling, rebailing, &c., and shipment, per bale	01
Insurance 1-100, per steamer, and 1¼-100 per sailing vessel	00 05
Freight per pound	01
Storage, commission on sale in New York, &c., $5 per bale	01
Thirty days interest on expenses and outlays	00.25
Total cost and expenses	28.30

About 29 cents, with the chances or a falling market and increase in all the items of expense, and nothing for labor and risk. Should these charges still exists, will you not, Sir, exert your influence, as well as be the interpreter of the wishes of the many people who desire to have these restrictions in reality removed, so that the country may reap the advantages so gloriously won by the valor of our intrepid army, so dearly paid for by the sacrifices of a determined and patriotic people, so necessary to the life and restoration of their energies of that section of what must henceforth constitute our undivided Union, and so important to the vast army that will soon cease to be employed in the economically unproductive occupation of war?

DEATHS OF NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The following names of North Carolina soldiers who have died in hospitals in New York city, we extract from a list published in the *Tribune* of a recent date:

George Clifton, 47th N. C., residence unknown; Jacob Faust, 29th N. C., residence when enlisted unknown; Wilson Jones, 38th N. C., residence when enlisted unknown; Gilbert Mills, 56th N. C., residence when enlisted unknown; David E. Morris, 35th N. C., residence when enlisted unknown; James B. Rogers, 13th N. C., residence when enlisted, Penerville, Cleveland County, N. C.; M. D. Tew, N. C. Militia, residence when enlisted unknown; Peter Tindel, citizen; John A. Vendick, 27th N. C., residence when enlisted, Johnston's Mills, Pitt Co., N. C.; Eli W. Wadworth, 53d N. C., residence when enlisted unknown.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A Lady having Enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Great Convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the Single yarn covering which is used on all Single Steel Hoop Skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-tf

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murrays' old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of:

Cotton Cloth, Cotton Yarns, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lambs, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegitables of all kinds.

—REFERS TO—

President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.

President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.

John Sloan, Greensboro', N C
L S Williams, Charlotte, N C
S Frankfort, Salisbury, N C
Tilghman & Cooke, Weldon, N C
E A Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia
E A Rawlins, Woodsworth, Virginia

RALEIGH, N C, May 18th, 1865. tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 12-tf Proprietors.

COOK AND NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and IRONER—white or black—for whose services good wages will be paid.

Also, a good NURSE; white preferred. Apply immediately at

my18 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

MILCH COW WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW IS WANTED FOR WHICH a good price will be paid. Apply to

May 16-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.

May 12-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-tf

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of Purchasing Agent.

ALL parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products, according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one-fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasidg Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sug'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 16-tf Purchasing Agent.

S. BLAGGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,
GROCERIES AND
PROVISIONS,

☞BRICK STORE,☜

CRAVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.

May 18-1m.

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 16-1m

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PROVISONS, CROCKERY AND FURNITURE.

May 15-1m

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

April 17-tf.

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12-tf

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.

May 13-6t

CUTTER & FRENCH.

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER. G. Z. FRENCH.

May 15-tf

Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of

MEAL.

We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.

NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,

Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.

☞GIVE US A CALL!☜

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN

COTTON GIN COMPANY.

POLLOCK STREET,

(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)

This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.

Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,

62 South Street, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.

All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.

N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.

May 15-tf

H. J. MENNINGER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST

CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Dinsoway,)

May 15-1m.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

Harmony.

We have no doubt but that Satan was delivering a prepared discourse on the beauties of harmony in the spheres when he was expelled from Paradise; and his followers, from that day to this, though they have filled the land with unutterable woe and misery, are ever playing upon that harp of a thousand strings—harmony! The leaders in all sectarian reforms, the originators of all new-fangled theological doctrines, are the expounders and zealous advocates of harmony; and even in the sewers of politics we never find a tap room leader who is not eternally telling us to death about the necessity of harmony.

The Knights of the Golden Circle, who first conceived the damnable plot to distrupt this glorious country and deluge this fair land with blood, used the magic word, harmony, to extend their "order" and poison the minds of loyal people against the Government; and the infernal agitators at Charleston, these traitorious leaders who then and there deliberately plotted and schemed for the secession, revolution and war through which we have just passed, were loud in their professions and vehement in their desire for harmony.

And when the work of secession began, when South Carolina, instigated and led by a few treasonable plotters, (who should and would have been hung had a Jackson or a Johnson occupied the place held by the old dotard, Buchanan,) declared herself out of the Union, and asked her Southern sisters to follow her, the Rhetts, Pryors, Ruffins, Yanceys, Wigfalls, Benjamins, and others, Jew and Gentile, representatives of the treasonable organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle in their respective States, appealed piteously to the people to follow them and secede, *that there might be harmony in the South! Harmony* in treason; harmony in robbery; harmony in the work of carnage, blood and desolation; harmony, finally, in *murder!* What a band of harmonisers! And treason under the magic call for harmony succeeded for a time, and but for the constancy and great sagacity of the immortal Lincoln, and the heroism and devotion of the great mass of the Northern people, this hell-born, accursed harmony—the weapon of these accursed rebels and traitors who have defied rightful authority since the world began—the best government that the history of the world has vouchsafed to man would have been destroyed, and this great American people would have been left in a state of agrarianism. To preserve harmony the other cotton States followed South Carolina, and rather than disturb the harmony of the Golden Circle, the border States under the leadership of a few base conspirators, followed, and thus made themselves parties to the most gigantic revolution and the most infamous rebellion of ancient or modern times.

And when the fiery car of war was sweeping through the land, in 1862-'63, and the great heart of the people grew sick at the work of carnage and death; and when the mass of the people, tired of blood, disgusted with the rulers that had deceived and betrayed them, would have returned, stricken and repentant, to the flag of their fathers, such mouthing demagogues as Vance, Wise, Wigfall, Hunter, and others would appeal to them to keep their hands to the plow—not to look back—for that harmony was necessary to success! And all this time these self denying, harmonious politicians were robbing the people, under the influence of this magic word, to enrich themselves: and but for the unparalleled march of Sherman through Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, the tyrants would, in our opinion, yet have maintained their harmony, and this people would have been under a tyranny such as the world never saw.

But the latter day harmonists are the most impudent, disgusting, and contemptible of all. We refer to those original secessionists here, in the city of Raleigh, in the county of Wake, and in the State of North Carolina, who, though for three years they have helped Davis, Vance, and Mallett hunt down and persecute loyal, Union-loving, honest men, now come forward with their brazen appeals for *harmony!* When they had the spurs, they used them until the tired jade was ready to fall beneath the weight, and they gave to peace or Union men such harmony as the wolf gives to the lamb. But now that the Union men wear the spurs, these tyrants and supple toos, men whose hands are yet red with the blood of their victims, feeling no doubt, in their sleeping and waking dreams, the halter drawn as the result of frenzy caused by a feeling of guilt, they come with the seeming meekness and sanctimonious bearing of clam leaders, to cry harmony, and talk of restoring peace to *our* country! Were justice dealt out to them, they would have no country; but we would have our rulers follow the example of the Son of Man, and temper justice with mercy.

They say now we must be a unit—must have harmony! So we said to them when the national forces first came among us; and hence we appealed to all, regardless of political antecedents, to open their houses, their arms, and their hearts, and give to their deliverers an enthusiastic, heartfelt welcome: but did they do it? We are dissecting the rotten carcass of secession and rebellion, and we mean to lay every fibre, every nerve, bare to the gaze of the world. Here, then, in this city of Raleigh, if we except a few men and families who have toadied around prominent Union officers for selfish and sinister purposes, the partizans of Davis and Vance, those quacks who carry faces that would do credit to a missionary sermon, are as bitter and determined in their treason as ever: and some of them have gone so far, we learn, as to boast among their own set, that as soon as the Union troops are removed they will again have everything their own way. If these people, the Davis men and Vance men of Raleigh and Wake county, wanted harmony, and were willing to assist in building up what they had pulled down, why did they all, without exception, refuse to take part in the Union meeting held here on Thursday, the 11th inst., and to which they were respectfully and cordially invited? Why did they stand aloof, sneer at and make fun of those engaged? Why did some of them shut up the blinds and put out all their lights on the night of that day, for fear their secession friends might think they were rejoicing on the occasion? Such people want harmony! Such people love the Union! They may behave tolerably well when they feel the rope drawn, but as soon as loosened the old spirit of rebellion will manifest itself, and hence we appeal to the national authorities, for the sake of the government and for the sake of the loyal men of North Carolina, not to be deceived by this hypocritical cry for *harmony!* Hear their appeal for harmony, but give them justice.

The Union meeting in Raleigh, as far as numbers were concerned, was a failure. All told, from town and country, there were only from one to two hundred men present, while a treasonable speech from Zeb. Vance or Jeff. Davis, six weeks ago, would have brought at least five or six hundred, at an hour's notice. We know it has been a popular delusion at the North that those who professed to be Vance Conservatives, in this State, were Union men.—Such is not the fact. The Vance leaders are tenfold worse than the original secessionists. The original secessionist is bold in his treason, and will not hesitate, in most cases to avow it; but the Vance Conservative is a mongrel and hypocrite—a silent, secret, concealed foe, who, while expressing the greatest devotion for the Union and the flag, has a dagger raised and only awaits an opportunity to plunge it to the nation's heart.

And these are the Cains, their hands yet reeking with a brother's heart blood, that would creep back to the family hearthstone and poison the pure fountain of domestic bliss. Forbid it heaven. We are ready to harmonize with all men, regardless of political complexion or antecedents, who were willing, when the war was declared at an end, to come forward, openly, boldly and cheerfully to the support of the Union; but for those who refuse yet to come out, and who only conceal their treason from the fear caused by the presence of Union troops, we have no feeling, no sympathy, and no disposition to harmonize. The Convention, when it meets, must fix the status of the loyal and disloyal men of the State; and steps should, and no doubt will be, taken at once to rid us of the presence of all who persist in their hostility to the Government of the United States.

Such are our views upon harmony and harmonisers, and we shall do all in our power to protect the Government against the plausible hypocricy of sanctimonious traitors.

Then and Now.

The great revolution that has swept over our land has not only been productive of great changes in the minds of the masses; but its influence on the opinions and positions of the leaders of the people, has been marked. It is truly said that "never did the world move faster than with us since 1860." In that time great and radical changes, that would have required generations of diplomacy to effect otherwise, have been achieved. The country has been freed from an incubus that has weighed it down and effectually prevented the advancement and improvment of one section, and although the removal of this drawback has been rude it has been decisive. Four years ago there were men who boastfully prophecied that slavery would not only be perpetuated in the South, but that it would be extended into all of the Territories, if not over the whole country. Now they admit that it is dead. They then were possessed of an idea that North of Mason's and Dixon's line lived a set of psalm singing cowardly, clock making swindling hypocrites. Now, all of the sensible portion of that same class are willing to admit that there is something more than bombast and wind, that in fact there is magnanimity, strength and force, in the character of the Yankee.

But as an instance of individual change, the case of President Johnson may be cited as perhaps the most remarkable. Four years ago, he voted for John C. Breckinridge for President; now he is President himself and will probably hang Breckinridge if he can catch him. During the exciting session of Congress just previous to the war, Mr. Johnson voted for the "Crittenden Compromise," and now some of the original abolitionists, and republicans are anxious lest he should be too radical in his policy of reconstruction. Thus from one of the most conservative men of his time—conservative because he wished to preserve the Union,—we find him changed to one of the most uncompromising of agents in dealing with those whom, in former times, he affiliated, and this uncompromising spirit springs from the same desire that actuated his conservatism.

In our Republican form of Government great changes are generally effected by a slow process of educating the people to a recognition of a necessity for the change.—But in the last few years the rude hand of war has plucked from our midst an institution that was cherished by a powerful minority as one of the foundations of the Republic, and has thereby accomplished the desire of the great majority, who had in years of futile labor, failed to bring about the long wished for success. Many thought that our Government was weak and unable to withstand the great shock of a revolution, but the events of the war have proved the falsity of their reasonings. Most assuredly the status in 1860 and 1865, respectively, present an absolute contrariety.

The "Mexican Emigration" Fever—Great Cry and Little Wool.

Our readers have been advised through our news columns of a movement in New York city to organize large parties of emigrants for Mexico, via Sonora. On the plains of Sonora this body of adventurers, for they can be called nothing else, will receive arms and ammunition, ostensibly to protect themselves against Indians, or sheep, or something else, but in reality for use against Maximillian and his French friends. After being armed and organized they are to proceed to Mexico and on their arrival there Juarez, the President of the Mexican Government, recognized by the United States, will issue a proclamation declaring them citizens of the country, and then they will proceed to "wipe out" the French interlopers. Juarez is tired of his Presidential honors and will be succeeded by Gen. Ortega, and one of the conditions, precedent to enrollment, is that the proposed emigrant shall promise to support Ortega. Four large merchant vessels are to be purchased for the use of the emigrants, when funds arrive from Mexico. Gen. Ortega is now either in New York or Washington superintending the workings of the scheme. Gen. Rosecrans was said to be interested in the success of the movement, but has since denounced it as a "buccaneering expedition." So runs the story of its friends, and the above is the condensation of several columns of the New York *Herald*.

That there is some fire under all this smoke, there is no doubt; but from private advices from New York, we infer that there is but little reality or *bona fide* enthusiasm exhibited. The sharpers of the city have taken the matter in hand, and are making use of it for purposes of gain. Recruiting offices are generally established in the rear of some "gin-mill," and the recruits, in passing to and fro, are tempted to spend something at the bar. In short, it is a shrewd catch-penny dodge in the main. However, there are some duly accredited agents of Juarez in New York; but from the fact that they have allowed their business to be traduced, and the people to be imposed on through them, we are of the opinion that they do not amount to much.

Gen. Halleck's Amnesty Order.

The circular of Gen. Halleck, which has received the cognomen of the "Amnesty order," provides that "all persons, without regard to their rank or employment in the civil or military service of the late rebel government, will be permitted to take the amnesty oath, and will receive the corresponding certificate." As this sweeping permission is qualified by the words, "those excluded from the benefits of such oath can make application for pardon and restoration to civil rights, which applications will be received and forwarded to the proper channels for the action of the President of the United States," we understand that the former proclamation of President Lincoln, offering pardon to all below the rank of Colonel, who had never been in the civil or military service of the United States, remains in force, and fixes the status of limitation. The order adds: "The fact that such persons have voluntarily come forward and taken the oath of allegiance will be evidence of their intention to resume the status of loyal citizens, and constitute claim for Executive clemency." It could be desired that this order were more explicit; but it was probably issued by direction of the President, and most likely means, that those who are not excluded by rank or special Executive indication, may take the oath of allegiance, with the understanding that they shall be undisturbed while they live up to it; and that as to the excluded class, the fact of their taking the oath will be so much in their favor, when their case comes before the President.

The importance of this circular has been referred to by us before. It finally establishes the policy of the Government relative to officers of the late rebel army and civil officials under the late rebel Government.—Thus the general officers of that army will be obliged to sue for mercy to Andy Johnson and ask him for pardon of their crime in warring against the authority of the United States. Let them take heed and act accordingly.

UNIQUE.—The following unique direction was found on the envelope of a letter dropped in the Post office at Greensboro', for transmittal to the North:

If ever this letter to Hartford does get
Which is in the State of Connecticut set,
Do not for one moment delay or wait,
But immediately give it to Mrs. Emeline Strait.

An Important Order.

The following General Order, from Headquarters Department of North Carolina, is one of great importance to our people, and hence we give it a place in our editorial columns:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
(ARMY OF THE OHIO)
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 56.

Gratuitous issues of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

LINCOLN'S DEATH FOREMADOWED.—Mrs. L. Maria Child, a correspondent of the New York *Independent*, republishes in a recent letter a statement made by Thomas Lister, a modern believer in astrology, that he had "calculated the horoscope of Abraham Lincoln." This statement was published Sept. 30th, 1864, and from it we learn that the late President was born under Jupiter, a planet whose influence usually made men fortunate in their undertakings. It predicted that he would be re-elected in November, because, astroligically speaking, "His ruling planet will then be transiting over his ascendant in his own house." He goes on to say: "The transit of the evil planet Mars, in opposition with his ascendant, plainly shows that the struggle will continue till April, 1865, when the foes of the Union will be compelled to lay down their arms. In December, 1864, and in January, 1865, some deep, base plot will be got up against the President, shown by the transit of Mars; and the aspect of that planet shows danger by pistol shot, or some infernal machine. During these months more than ordinary caution and watchfulness will be highly necessary. After February, that evil transit will have passed away. We could increase our remarks concerning the personal danger of the President, but believe forbearance in this case to be a virtue."

THE ASSASSIN'S GRAVE.—There is a very natural curiosity, but perhaps an evil one, to know something of the final disposition of Booth's body. The facts in the case are, notwithstanding the statements of correspondents to the contrary, that Col. Baker, Chief of the Detective Bureau of the War Department and his brother, Lieut. Baker, were put on oath not to disclose to any one, under any circumstances what they did with the corpse, and were ordered to dispose of it in such a manner as to prevent any chance of its locality being discovered. They did their duty and no one save them, knows anything of the assassin's grave.

PACIFICATION OF ALABAMA.

In the Nashville *Union* of a recent date we find the following:—

HEADQU'RS DEP'RT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
April 12, 1865.

To the Citizens of Morgan, Marshall, and Lawrence Counties, Ala.: I hereby, through Mr. J. J. Giers, a citizen of Morgan county, authorize and enjoin upon you to establish civil law in your counties according to the Alabama code before the rebellion, at as early a day as possible. Through your courts I invite the citizens of your neighboring counties to do likewise, and thereby relieve the suffering and distressed of the communities in which they live—and give early assurances to the United States Government that your rebellion was forced upon you, and was not a premeditated act on your part.

GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Com'dg.

SOMERVILLE, ALA. April 26, 1865.

MAJ. GEN. G. H. THOMAS:—General:

Through the kindness of J. J. Giers, we have been placed in receipt of your letter to the citizens of this county. Having received it but day before yesterday, late in the evening, time sufficient has not yet elapsed to allow of more than a limited correspondence with our people, consequently we cannot, at this time, give any definite response to your proposal. The people of our county are peculiarly situated, so much so that, at this date, it will be impossible to secure an expression of their sentiments, but we think that in twenty days, they may be prepared to act in this matter. Above all earthly boons we *desire peace*, and nothing would prove so grateful to our ruined country, and we will not and cannot withhold our co-operation in any general movement of the people that will secure an end so desirable.

Permit me to express our unfeighned regret for the great calamity that has befallen our country in the assassination of President Lincoln, an act from which every noble and christian heart must instinctively shrink with horror, nor can it be found in the spirit of a brave and magnanimous man or people to exult over a crime so dark and dastardly.

Trusting that the required time to obtain an expression of the sentiments of our people, may be accorded.

We are, General, your obedient servants.

The letter closes with the signatures of thirty citizens.

This letter was taken by Mr. Giers to its destination under circumstances involving no small amount of personal danger, which he faced with unshrinking heroism. He left Decatur on the steamer Messenger on the 25th of April, which had troops on board bound for rebeldom.—Mr. Giers is a Union citizen of Alabama, his home is at Valhermosa, Morgan county. He has been a refugee for the last eighteen months, having to escape to avoid a threatened hanging for his Union sentiments. The troops were disembarked at Draper's landing, and a detachment under Col. W. H. Fairbanks, marched three miles to Valhermosa, where Mr. Giers was received with delight by his wife and family. The ladies at once placed the stars and stripes upon the upper balcony, where it waved in triumph for the first time in four years. Suddenly a volley told that the rebels were on the alert—The soldiers returned the salute, but as the mission was to make peace, a flag of truce was sent and the rebel commander, Capt. Hart, of the 5th Alabama cavalry, stopped the fire and an interview took place. The rebel soldiers came forward and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Giers then bravely put himself under the protection of the rebel troops who took him safely to Summerville, the county town, where a Union meeting had been called.—At Summerville Mr. Griers met an assembly of three hundred citizens and a hundred of Roddy's soldiers, when the reply to General Thomas's letter, given above, was agreed upon. It was written twenty miles from any Federal garrison, and in the presence of over a hundred rebel soldiers. Morgan, and adjacent counties of North Alabama, claim to have been always in the Union, as their vote was eighteen to one against secession, and their delegates in the Montgomery Convention never signed the act of secession—a proceeding for which they narrowly escaped hanging. Capt. Hart escorted Mr. Giers safely back to Decatur. Let those who say there are no loyal Southerners remember the steadfastness of Morgan county, Alabama, and the counties adjacent.

LETTER FROM "PARSON" BROWNLOW.—The following notice from Governor Brownlow expresses the sentiments of many others similarly situated:

To Whom it May Concern:

I take this occasion to say to all concerned, through the city papers, what I am weary of saying in the Executive Department of the State and at my private lodgings twenty or thirty times in each day: I have nothing to do with the rents, or possession of houses and lots, negro hire, hire of laborers in and around Nashville—and a thousand and one other private and personal claims set up by contending parties, and daily and hourly crowded upon me for adjustment.

Nor am I here to furnish the destitute with rations, or the unemployed with labor.

Nor am I here to procure papers for persons, by endorsing their loyalty, when I have never seen or heard of them before. I cannot, and will not, sign petitions to release rebel prisoners from confinement, setting forth who they are, what they have done, and what their future purposes are, when I know nothing of the prisoners, or the alleged facts in their cases. I will thank men and women who are crowding me, at the rate of twenty or thirty per day, with their ridiculous, not to say absurd, applications, to take them before the courts of the country, or other parties who may have license or inclination to look into them. *I will not be annoyed in this way.*

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.
Governor of Tennessee.

LATEST NEWS.

CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS!

FULL PARTICULARS.

GEN. WILSON'S OFFICIAL REPORTS.

He is Caught in his Wife's Clothes.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th inst., contains the following interesting official reports of the capture of Davis:

SECRETARY STANTON TO MAJ. GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 14, 1865.

Maj. Gen. John A. Dix, New York:

The following details of the capture of Jefferson Davis while attempting to make his escape in his wife's clothes have been received from Maj. Gen. Wilson.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

GEN. WILSON TO SECRETARY STANTON

MACON, GA., May 12-11 A. M.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

The following despatch announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis has just been handed me by Colonel Minty, commanding Second division.

HEADQUARTERS, FORTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY,
CUMBERLANDVILLE, Ga., May 11, 1865.

To Capt. T. W. SCOTT, A. A. G., Second Division:—

SIR—I have the honor to report that at daylight yesterday, at Irwinsville, I surprised and captured Jeff. Davis and family, together with his wife, sisters, and brother; his Postmaster General, Reagan; his private secretary, Colonel Harrison; Colonel Johnson, Aid de-Camp on Davis' staff, Colonels Morris and Lubbick and Lieutenant Mathway; also several important names and a train of five wagons and three ambulances, making a most perfect success.

Had not a most painful mistake occurred, by which the Fourth Michigan and First Wisconsin came in conflict, we should have done better. This mistake cost us two killed and Lieutenant Boutle wounded through the arm, in the Fourth Michigan, and four men wounded in the First Wisconsin. This occurred just at daylight after we had captured the camp. By the advance of the First Wisconsin they were mistaken for the enemy.

I returned to this point last night, and shall move right on to Macon, without waiting orders from you as directed, feeling that the whole object of the expedition is accomplished.

It will take me at least three days to reach Macon, as we are seventy-five miles out, and our stock much exhausted. I hope to reach Hawkinsville to-night

I have the honor, &c.,

B. D. PRITCHARD,
Lieutenant Colonel Fourth Michigan cavalry.

The First Wisconsin belongs to Lagrange's brigade, of McCook's division, and had been sent due east by General Croxton via Dublin.

Colonel Minty had distributed his command all along the south bank of the Ocmulgee and Altamaha.

This accounts for the collision between parts of the First and Second divisions, and shows the zeal of the command in the pursuit.

I have directed increased vigilance on the part of the command, in the hope of catching the other assassins.

Our dispositions of men are good, and so far none of the rebel chiefs have been able to get through.

Breckinridge's son was captured the night before last eleven miles south of here.

Will send further details as soon as received.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. General.

GENERAL WILSON'S SECOND DESPATCH.

MACON, GA., May 12—9:30 A. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

Lieutenant Colonel Harden, commanding the First Wisconsin, has just arrived from Irwinsville. He struck the trail of Davis at Dublin, Lawrence county, on the evening of the 7th, and followed him closely night and day through the pine wilderness of Alligator creek and Green swamp, via Cumberlandsville, to Irwinsville.

At Cumberlandsville Colonel Harden met Colonel Pritchard, with one hundred and fifty picked men and horses, of the Fourth Michigan.

Harden followed the trail directly south, while Pritchard, having fresh horses, pushed down the Ocmulgee towards Hopewell, and thence by House creek to Irwinsville, arriving there at midnight of the 9th. Jeff. Davis had not arrived.

From a citizen Pritchard learned that his party were encamped two miles out of the town. He made dispositions of his men and surrounded the camp before day.

Harden had camped at nine P. M. within two miles, as he afterwards learned from Davis. The trail being too indistinct to follow, he pushed on at three A. M., and had gone but little more than a mile when his advance was fired upon by men of the Fourth Michigan.

A fight ensued, both parties exhibiting the greatest determination. Fifteen minutes elapsed before the mistake was discovered.

The firing in this skirmish was the first warning that Davis received.

The captors report that he hastily put on one of his wife's dresses and started for the woods, closely followed by our men, who at first thought him a woman, but, seeing his boots while he was running, they suspected his sex at once.

The race was a short one, and the rebel President was soon brought to bay. He brandished a bowie knife and showed signs of battle, but yielded promptly to the persuasions of Colt's revolvers, without compelling the men to fire. He expressed great indignation at the energy with which he was pursued, saying that he had believed our government more magnanimous than to hunt down women and children.

Mrs. Davis remarked to Colonel Harden, after the excitement was over, that the men had better not provoke the President, or "he might hurt some of 'em."

Reagan behaved himself with dignity and resignation. The party evidently were making for the coast.

J. H. WILSON, Brevet Major General.

GUERILLAS AT WORK---THREE UNION OFFICERS ATTACKED AND ROBBED.

Last Saturday while Lieut. Col. Dewees, and Lieuts. Sailor and O'Shay, of the 3d Penn. Cavalry, were proceeding from Raleigh to Fayetteville they were attacked by guerillas and robbed of their horses, watches papers of value, money and some clothing. The outrage was committed about fifteen miles this side of Fayetteville and although the country has been thoroughly scoured since then, no traces of the scoundrels have been found. The officers were without arms and allowed the robbers to come close on them although they were clad in grey, because they supposed them to be paroled rebels, the country being filled with that class of individuals in that vicinity.

We hope that such outrages as this will not be repeated and advise our citizens as we have often advised them before, to discountenance such proceedings and assist in the capture of the miscreants. If any of our inhabitants are guilty of harboring these robbers they lay themselves liable to the same treatment and punishment as that inflicted on the actual perpetrators of the crime.

HARPER'S FERRY---PLUNDER RECOVERED.

A train of sixty wagons containing machinery and other property stolen from the Government arsenal at Harper's Ferry at the commencement of the war, by the rebels, has arrived here It was found on Deep river, in Egypt, Chatham county. The recovery of this property is of immense importance to the Government, as much of the machinery was of great value, pecuniarily.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first number of a new paper just started at Salisbury, N. C., and called "The Daily Union Banner." It is edited by Messrs. J. J. Stewart and Wm. Wallace Durand. It is a neatly printed sheet, and bids fair to be a sprightly and interesting one. Mr. Durand has been connected, in times past, with the Louisville *Journal*, and has already acquired considerable literary reputation. We wish the *Banner* success. In their salutatory the editors say:

We shall support the Constitution and Laws of the United States with an unfaltering zeal, and we call upon our friends and fellow-citizens to give us their undivided support.

However much many of the people of North Carolina may have desired the success of the rebellion, it has most shamefully and disgracefully failed; and it is now their solemn duty to reconcile themselves to the fact that the Southern Confederacy is no more, and that it is their duty and privilege to give in their allegiance to, and sustain the Constitution and laws of the Federal Union, and labor in every way to bring about reconciliation between all classes of the people of our common country, for any other course is not only madness and folly, but extremely suicidal and criminal, and will merit and receive the profound reprobation of all good, law-abiding citizens.

THE FLAG OF LIBERTY.—More than thirty years ago, the following piece of prophetic poetry was published—prophetic in so far as the "flow of a nation's tears" is concerned; for "lawless hands" have seized and caused to trail in the dust the proud flag of a proud nation.—That flag has been restored—and long may it wave—giving protection to a free people, and bidding defiance to the word. And may every heart "unite as once we did" to keep it unfurled to the breeze, pledging our lives and our sacred honors" to resent any insult that may be offered it from whatever source. But to the poetry—let every soldier and every citizen adopt it.

FLAG OF LIBERTY.

"The vaunting flag of Liberty,
Of Freedom's son the boast—
Its stars and stripes, long may they wave.
Upon Columbia's coast,
The only flag that Freedom rears;
Her emblem on the seas,
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze.

To aid the trampled rights of man,
And break oppression's chain:
The foremost in the battle's van,
It never floats in vain;
The mariner wher'er he steers,
In every clime he sees
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze.

If all units as ones we did,
To keep our flag unfurled
Columbia then may fearless bid
Defiance to the world;
But fast will flow a nation's tears,
If lawless hands should seize,
The flag that stood some fifty years,
The battle and the breeze."

Mr. Joy of the Newbern *Times* arrived in the city yesterday and will remain over to day. Mr. Joy has associated with him in the management of the *Times*, W. I. VESTAL, Esq., for a number of years connected with the *Progress*, and we cheerfully recommend them and their paper to our citizens.

RAIN.—We had fine, refreshing showers yesterday afternoon. We thought our article in the morning's *Progress* would make "the heavens weep."

A mass meeting of the citizens of Rowan was announced to be held yesterday (18th) at Salisbury.

Gov. Vance was arrested at Statesville by a squad of Kilpatrick's cavalry.

For an ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14‡

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street. d14‡

NEW MUSIC HALL!

(FORMERLY CITY HALL.)

Friday Evening, May 19, 1865.

GLEASON & HARRINGTON'S OPERA TROUPE.

New Stars Appear Upon the Horizon.

JOHNNY BIRCH, in the "Essence Song" and Dance.

JIMMY PATRICK, the celebrated Comedian, will also appear.

CHARLEY GLEASON and JOHNNY MONTGOMERY appear in new acts.

Admission . . . . . 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats . . . . . 75 "
May 19-1t

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO', N., C.,

South and Opposite the Court House Square,

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage. May 19-1m

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1865.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will no doubt be assisted in getting home. All well at home.

S. S. CARTER,
Gholson, P. O. N. C.

☞ New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore papers please copy or notice. (May 19-d2w)

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf